APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY

ABRADE– To scrape or rub off.

ACCUMULATOR- An apparatus that collects and stores energy.

ACRYLIC- Designation of an acrylic resin product.

ACRYLIC RESIN– Group of transparent, thermoplastic, polymeric resins used in making molded plastics, paints, textile fibers, etc.

ACTUATOR- A mechanism for moving or controlling something indirectly.

ADDITIVES- Substances added, in relatively small amounts, to improve another substances physical properties or performance.

ADHESION– An action that causes one substance to adhere to another.

AFCS- Automatic Flight Control System.

AIMD- Aircraft intermediate maintenance department.

AIRFOIL. A structure or body, such as an aircraft wing or propeller blade, designed to provide lift/thrust when in motion relative to the surrounding air.

ALCAD- Trade name of an aluminum laminate originated by the Aluminum Company of America.

ALIPHATIC- Major group of organic compounds, structured in open chains, including paraffins, olefins, and acetylenes.

ALLOY- A mixture with metallic properties composed of two or more elements, of which at least one is a metal

AMBIENT- Surrounding; adjacent to, next to. For example, ambient conditions are physical conditions of the immediate area, such as ambient temperature, ambient humidity, ambient pressure, etc.

ANHYDROUS- Without water.

ANNEAL- To heat and then cool.

ANNULAR- Relating to or forming a ring.

ANNUNCIATOR- Electrically controlled signal board or indicator.

ANODIZE– To subject a metal to electrolytic action, as the anode of a cell, in order to coat it with a protective film.

ANTIOXIDANTS- A substance that opposes oxidation or inhibits reactions promoted by oxygen or peroxides.

APEX- The uppermost point.

ASW- Antisubmarine warfare.

ASYMMETRY- Lack of symmetry.

AUTOROTATION– The turning of the rotor of a helicopter, with the resulting lift caused solely by the aerodynamic forces induced by the motion of the rotor along its flight path.

AXIAL- Situated around, in the direction of, on or along an axis.

BALLISTIC- Relating to ballistics or to a body in motion according to the laws of ballistics.

CANNIBALIZATION– To take salvageable parts from one machine for the use in repairing or building another machine.

CARBONACEOUS- Consisting of or containing carbon.

CATALYSTS– A substance that initiates a chemical reaction and enables it to proceed under different conditions than otherwise possible.

CAVITATE- To form cavities or bubbles.

CFA- Cognizant field activity.

CHLORIDES- A compound of chlorine with another element or group.

CHROMATE- A salt or ester of chromic acid.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL- Perimeter of a circle.

CNO- Chief of Naval Operations.

COGNIZANT- Official observation of or authority over something.

COMPENSATOR– Any of various devices or circuits used to correct or offset some disturbing action, such as speed deviations in a moving system or excessive current in a circuit.

CONCAVE- Hollowed or rounded inward like the inside of a bowl.

CONTAMINANTS- Substances that contaminant other substances.

CONVEX- Curving outward like the surface of a sphere.

COUNTERSINK- To set the head of a screw at or below the surface.

CRES- Comosion-resistant steel.

CRYSTALLINE- Composed of crystals.

CYLINDRICAL - Relating to or having the form or properties of a cylinder.

DEAERATE- To remove air or gas from.

DECONTAMINATE- To rid of contamination.

DESICCANT- A drying agent.

DETERIORATION– The act or process of becoming impaired in quality, functioning, or conditioning.

DYNAMIC SEAL- Seal between two parts with relative motion.

ELECTROHYDRAULIC- A combination of electric and hydraulic mechanisms.

ELONGATED- Stretched out.

EMULSION– A suspension of small globules of one liquid in a second liquid with which the first will not mix, such as milk fats in milk.

EPOXY- A compound in which an oxygen atom is joined to each of two attached atoms, usually carbon. Designation of various thermosetting resins, containing epoxy groups, that are blended with other chemicals to form strong, hard, chemically resistant substances, such as adhesives, paints, etc.

ERRATIC- Deviating from the normal, conventional, or customary course.

EUTECTIC- Mixture or alloy with a melting point lower than that of any other combination of the same components.

EXTRUDED- To push or force out, expel. To force (metal, plastic, etc.) through a die or very small holes to give it a certain shape.

FERROUS- Substances containing iron.

FIBER- A single strand of material that is rolled or formed in one direction, and used as a principal

constituent in composite material because of its high axial strength and modulus.

FUSIBLE- Liquified by heat, easily melted.

GALLING- Chafing.

GPM- Gallons per minute.

HALOGEN- Any of the five nonmetallic chemical elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, astatine, and iodine.

HELICAL- Something spiral in shape.

HONEYCOMB- A strong, lightweight, cellular structural material.

HP- Horsepower.

HYDRAULICALLY- Operated by the resistance offered or by the pressure transmitted when a quantity of liquid, such water or oil, is forced through a small orifice or tube.

HYDROCARBON– An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen and often occurring in petroleum, natural gas, coal and bitumens.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID– A strong, highly corrosive acid that is a water solution of the gas hydrogen chloride, and is widely used in the processing of ore and for cleaning metals.

HYDROLYZE– To decompose a compound by splitting it into other compounds by taking up water.

IMBEDDED- To make something an integral part of.

IMPREGNATED– To furnish one substance with some actuating or modifying substance that is infused or introduced. An example is the nonwoven, non-metallic, abrasive mats that are used for the removal of corrosion products and paint scuffing prior to painting. These abrasive mats are, in effect, nylon webbing, impregnated with aluminum oxide.

INERT – Lacking a usual or anticipated chemical or biological action.

INHIBITOR- An agent that slows or interferes with a chemical reaction.

INTEGRAL FUEL CELL- A structural configuration in which a component of the aircraft serves as a fuel container.

KEVLAR®- tough, light, aramid synthetic fiber used in making bulletproof vests, boat hulls, airplane parts, etc.

KNURLED- A series of small ridges or beads placed along the edge of a metal object, such as a thumbscrew, as an aid in gripping.

LAMINA– A single ply of composite material, made up of a reinforcing element and matrix (laminae–plural of lamina).

LAMINATE- A combination of two or more single piles of laminae bonded together to form a structure.

LAMINATE ORIENTATION CODE- A code that sets the standard of identifying laminate orientations within the composite industry.

MATRIX– The essentially homogeneous material in which the fibers of a composite are embedded and supported.

MICROMETER CALIPER- A caliper having a spindle moved by a finely threaded screw for making precise measurements.

MICRON- A millionth of a meter or about 0.000039 inch.

MIM- Maintenance Instruction Manual.

ML- Milliliter.

MM- Millimeter.

MRC- Maintenance requirements card.

NADEP- Naval aviation depot.

NAMP- Naval Aviation Maintenance Program.

NAPI- Naval Aeronautical Publication Index.

NAVAIR- Naval Air Systems Command. Also known as NA and NAVAIRSYSCOM.

NAVOSH- Navy Occupational Safety and Health Program.

NDI- Nondestructive inspection.

NEOPRENE- A synthetic rubber.

NONFERROUS- Metals other then iron.

OPTIMUM- The greatest degree attained or attainable under implied or specified conditions.

OSCILLATION- A flow of electricity changing periodically from a maximum to a minimum. A single swing from one extreme limit to the other.

OXIDATION- The process by which oxygen unites with some other substance, causing rust or corrosion.

P/N- Part number.

PERIMETER- A line or strip protecting or bonding an area.

PMIC- Periodic maintenance inspection card.

PNEUMATIC- Moved or worked by air pressure.

POTENTIOMETER– An instrument for controlling, comparing, or measuring electrical potentials.

PPM- Parts per million.

PSI- Pounds per square inch.

RADIUS- A line segment extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or bounding surface.

RPM- Revolutions per minute.

SAE- Society of Automotive Engineers.

SATURATION- A state of maximum impregnation.

SERRATION- A formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw.

SILICA- A hard, glassy, mineral found in a variety of forms, as in quartz, sand, opals, etc.

SPHERICAL- Having the form of a sphere or of one of its segments.

SPLINE- A key that is fixed to one of two connected mechanical parts and fits into a keyway in the other.

TEFLON®– A tough, insoluble polymer, used in making nonsticking coatings and used on gaskets, bearing electrical insulators, etc.

THERMOPLASTIC- Capable of softening or fusing when heated and of hardening again when cooled.

TOXIC- Harmful, destructive, poisonous materials.

ULTRASONIC- Having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit.

VISCOSITY– The internal resistance of a liquid that tends to prevent it from flowing.

WARPAGE- A distortion, such as a twist or bend, in metal or an object made of metal.

APPENDIX II

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